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WESTERN RESERVE LAW REVIEW

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Graduate and Continuing Legal Education Program

The School of Law is beginning a graduate and continuing legal education program in the spring semester of 1951. The program is designed for two groups: those wishing to obtain the degree of master of laws and persons who are not candidates for a degree but who enroll for one or more courses.

For the convenience of those wishing to participate in this program, most courses will be offered in the late afternoon and evening.

Among the courses in the program will be taxation, state taxation, corporate finance, legal accounting, labor law, trade regulation, future interests, restitution, admiralty, legislation, municipal corporations, world law, comparative law, and jurisprudence. Offered during the spring semester of 1951 are corporate finance, labor law, legislation, and world law. Other courses will be scheduled for the summer session, and the graduate and continuing education program is to be in full swing during the school year of 1951-52.

A person may enroll in the program at the beginning of any regular semester or at the beginning of a summer session.

A candidate for the degree of master of laws must hold a bachelor of laws degree, or its equivalent, from a law school approved by the Association of American Law Schools, the American Bar Association, or the League of Ohio Law Schools, and must have attained a quality of work acceptable to the Committee on Graduate Study.

A person not seeking a degree is eligible for enrollment in any course offered in the continuing legal education program if he holds a bachelor of laws degree or is a member of the bar of any state or territory of the United States or of the federal bar. All applications are subject to the approval of the Committee on Graduate Study.

Bulletins, applications for admission, and information about the new program may be obtained from the University Office of Admission, Western Reserve University, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

NOTES

Military Justice—A Uniform Code For the Armed Services

In May, 1951, a new uniform code for administering military justice will become law.¹ For the first time in the history of the nation, all branches of its armed forces will be subject to the same military code, uniform in substance and uniform in interpretation and construction. Soldier, sailor, and airman will be treated alike, for practically all purposes. But they will find few radical departures from the systems authorized under the old Articles of War, the Articles for the Government of the Navy, and the Disciplinary Laws of the Coast Guard, which this Uniform Code supplants.

With the creation of a separate Department of the Air Force and the unification of the services, it was more logical to have a single code for all branches than to construct a third code for the Air Force. In 1948, Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal appointed a special committee, headed by Professor Edmund Morgan, Jr., of Harvard Law School, to draft a uniform code. The committee worked seven months to produce this code, which covers both the substantive and the procedural law governing military justice and its administration in all of the armed forces of the United States.

If unification of the services required a single new code, surely the changed concepts of military justice required no less. A courts-martial system that worked well for a small, volunteer army of career soldiers was not acceptable to a large, non-volunteer, citizen army.

It is not proposed, within these pages, to survey the entire body of the new code. Much of it is a mere rearrangement and restatement of articles

¹ 64 STAT. 108 (1949), 50 U.S.C. §§551-736 (1950). (References to U.C.M.J. indicate numbered articles in the Uniform Code of Military Justice, 1950.) A courts-martial manual, with detailed rules of procedure, regulations prescribed by the president, and various forms and outlines, will shortly be issued as an operating supplement to the Uniform Code of Military Justice.